

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

THE MAILS.

There is at this time more irregularity Ritchie. in the mails than has perhaps ever been known since the establishment of our government. The whole department seems to be out of gear; and this derangement, it wrong and tarnish his fame. But they will find, seems, is not confined to any particular secseems, is not confined to any particular sec-tion, but is general throughout the country. able to dim, by their breath of slander and de-we scarcely ever get a full mail here, and traction, the bright glory of his name. The letmiss entirely at least one of the three eastern ter finds a hearty response in the press, and the mails due us weekly; and the same may be said of the western mail. Cave Johnson and about two-thirds of his deputies, deserve to be turned out of office forthwith, and their places supplied by men who have attention by every American citizen. It is clear, the capacity and disposition to discharge their duty.

We have received a "Memorial to Congress, in relation to a rail-road from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and the improvement better fancy name for Gen. Taylor than "Rough of the navigation of the Osage and Grand and Ready?" His writings show that he is "ready" rivers," recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Rolliss, of Boone. The Memo- them rial sets forth the importance of the above improvements, both National and State, in a clear and forcible light, and asks Congress to donate alternate sections of land to assist in carrying them out. The subject of Internal Improvements has been the character of the commander in chief since its too long neglected by our State, and we commencement, and of the wisdom and courage are glad to see the public mind is beginning displayed by him in every emergency. to be agitated in reference thereto. We shall publish the Memorial as soon as the crowded state of our columns will admit.

CONGRESSIONAL .- In the Senate, on the 27th, the Treasury Note Bill was passed, finally, by a vote of 42 to 2, with amend-

The resolution of Mr. Cilley, for withdrawing our troops from Mexico, was laid moved from beyond the bounds of this State, on the table by an unanimous vote. Mr. Calhoun was not present when the vote was taken. Whether this absence was inten-

The Army Bill, which was pending in the Senate when the Treasury Note Bill supplanted it, will be next taken up. It has already been amended, and must go to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

In the House, the resolution requiring the President to distribute medals among the officers and men of the French, Spanish and English vessels, who exerted themselves so bravely and handsomely in efforts to save the survivors from the wreck of the brig Somers, was adopted.

The bill increasing the pay of volunteers, and granting them a bounty in land. was also adopted.

The Senate amendments to the Treasury Note Bill were then agreed to, when the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE.

We are without news from Jefferson, in the shape of correspondence. The papers contain a mass of proceedings, thrown together in such a style as to render it almost impossible to make head or tail of them. session draws to a close, and without reporting what either is doing or has donethe session being so near through-we shall wait and see what they both finally agree amendments, and other subjects, which were postponed until this late day. The week to be able to give the plan finally agreed upon by both. The elective judiciary amendment, it is thought, will fail.

The recommendation of the Metropolitan, to submit the rejected constitution to the people again, it seems met with enough fovor from one member to cause him to introduce it into the House-but it met with such decided opposition as to cause the gentleman, Mr. Hunter, to withdraw that time.

THE LADY'S BOOK for the current month has been received-and a splendid number it is! being well filled with readable articles, and embellished with two beautiful Mezzotints-one of them a National Picture-the other, the first Mezzotint fashion plate ever executed in this country. also, the portrait of Mrs. Ellet, one of America's favorite writers--Model Cottages, Knitting, &c. This Book contains a greater number of pages of reading matter, and more illustrations, than any similar work.

publish Col. Benton's speech, in defence of departed from the Loco Foco doctrinethe administration, on the subject of the "To the victors belong the spoils," for had appointment of a Licutenont General, to there been any profit attached to it, Mr. K. command the armies now in Mexico.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

We publish to-day a letter from Gen TAYLOR, which recently appeared in a New York paper. It is understood that the letter was addressed to Gen. Gaines. The appearance of this letter created great ex the hangers-on. The Union exceedingly regrets its publication. The following. among many other notices which have been taken of the General, since the appearance of his letter, will enable the reader to appreciate the regrets of old father

The Baltimore Patriot says-

It is now manifest that a systematic effort has been made by parties in Washington to do him now that their conduct is exposed, that though they ensure of those who have conspired against him is as decided as it is merited.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

A deeply interesting letter from Gen. | Taylor will be found in our paper. It will be read with manly, modest, and to the purpose. Indeed, the more we see of old "Rough and Ready" the bet-

The New York Commercial makes this sugges

By the way, is it not time to devise a new and enough for all that becomes a man, but certainly we can find nothing particularly "rough"

The New York Mirror, a neutral paper, says: The letter is ably written and shows the admirable qualities of this great captain's character .-Let people think as they may of the Mexican war, of its justice, or the causes which led to it, there can be no difference of opinion respecting

MORE WAR!

Head Quarters of the 15th Divis. Mo. Militia. near Lower Lake, Platte co., Mo., Jan. 19, '47, Capt. Moses H. Simonds, commandent of

company of Mounted Volunteers in the 29th Regiment, in the 2d Brigade of the 15th Division, Mo. Militin:

Sin: You are hereby commanded that you, with your company of one hundred men, take immediate and requisite steps to cause to be rethe Fox Indians, or any others who may be found lurking about or encomped within the counties of Gentry and Harrison, or any other counties in the Northern frontier of the State of tional or not, it is quite impossible to de- Missouri. You will cause said Indians to be passed over the River Missouri, at or near the own of St. Joseph, and you will pursue as gentle means as possible with said Indians, so as to be enabled to consummate this order. Given under my hand the day and year firs

THOMPSON WARD. Maj. Gen. Comd't 15th Division Mo. Militia

It appears that Gen. Ward received information that the Indians mentioned in counties mentioned, committing depreda-"followed in their wake."

We think the General had better ordered the volunteers to run out the whiskey fashionable now-a-days.

Where is the Governor

The following act has passed both Both Houses are pressing business, as the save many estates from being sacrificed-AN ACT supplemental to "an act respecting

executors and administrators Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the

State of Missouri as follows. Sec. 1. If any person having given a deed of such deed of trust within nine months after the death of such person.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person shall die leav-Senate and House have adopted different ing land incumbered by mortgage or deed of trust plans of apportionment; we hope next the court having jurisdiction of probate business shall have power, if in its judgement it would promote the interest of the estate and would not be prejudicial to creditors, to order the sale of other real estate, for the purpose of redeeming the land thus incumbered, on such terms as will be just and best to promote the interest of the es-

This shall take effect from its passage.

HENRY W. KRING, Esq., of Howard county, has been elected by the Legislature a director of the branch bank at Fayette, in the place of John D. Locke, Esq., resigned. Mr. K. is a it! Rather a bad tune the organ raised Whig, but a very competent man, and we believe his election will be acceptable to all persons transacting business with the bank. presume the "Times" will now preach a sermon from its favor te text-"To the victors belong the spoils." -- Metropolitan.

Brother Boon wishes to convey the idea that the Legislature has for once departed from ancient usuages and given to a Whig a portion of the Democratic spoils. Now, we should like to know what profit is atall surprised that the Legislature has selected a whig-as it is an office for which no remuneration is given for services rendered; in a word, it is a responsible and thankless office, and the Legislature in TTLIBUT. GENERAL.-We shall next electing Mr. Kring, has not in the least would never have been elected.

FROM VICTORIA.

Movements of the Army-Mexican Cavalry-Horses, Mules, and Provender-Gen. Taylor and the Illinois Boys-Generals, &c.

I think you may safely set it down that next movement of this wing of the army will be to Tampico, and from thence to Vera Cruz .citement at Washington, and much indig | We are advised here that Gen. Scott is at, or on nation was vented on the old Hero, by the way to Tampico, and thither an express will be sent to him to-morrow morning. We look for espetches from him in a day or two, and the chances are altogether in favor of their containing an order for us to proceed immediately to

Tampico.
The Mexican cavalry, that were reported to be within twelve leagues of this place, on the day of our arrival, -- 1st division, -- are said to have fallen back in the direction of Tula, if not to that place, where there are several regiments of Tula is upwards of 100 miles from this place, and the road to it leading over a country altogether unfit for artillery; and should we send our infantry force to dislodge them, it would e labor thrown away, for they would fall back faster than we could advance; so I think they will from the Government, and the total summed up

Mexican straw hat. Mr. Fannin, the orderly, got about six salutes to Taylor's one, the "Suckers" taking him for the General, and wondering pursued. why they called him old Taylor. When at last they found out that the old ranchero was the which had much to do in determining my course appearance, that it would be nothing amiss to of mal on which he charged the Mexicans.

Speaking of Generals, there is no "particular quantity" on 'em here, at this time. Maj. Gen. necessary, but improper. Their force was also Taylor, Maj. Gen. Patterson, Brigadiers Twiggs, considerably larger than ours; and, from the size Quitman, Pillow and I ought to say Smith, alquarters of Gen. Quitman.

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th ult.; direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th ult., Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles. As Gen. Q. entered the town the Mexicans were going out on the other side. Gen. Q. had no cavalry and could not pursue them.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Soto la Marina in his in three days, and narrowly escaping. He succeeded in evading Romano Falcon, the man who is ruputed to have killed Col Cross. At Soto la Marina he found a company of sixty rancheros. the above "order" were roaming about the He rode at once to the alcalde, boldly told him twenty or twenty five days to take it by regular that Gen. Taylor had sent him on a few hours in tions upon the peaceable inhabitants, "aided advance to prepare supplies, and by this ruse and comforted" by sellers of whiskey, who made out to come off safely-the rancheros at

From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January General Taylor sent forward Col. May, of the Dragoons, to examine venders;—but that would not have been a Labradores. On his return from Labradores he declaration of war, nor then could be have took another pass leading to Linares and was athad the glory of taking the enemies coun. tacked by a large body of the enemy and his rear ber, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a try, holding military possession thereof, appointing officers of State, &c., which we for a single horseman. May managed to get I am decidedly opposed to carrying the war as the enemy had retreated with their prize. At Liuis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking above the burden of 300 to 400 tons, (actual dragooons would have been almost at the mercy of hostilities referred to expires-which I have Houses of the General Assembly. It will of the enemy had the latter discharged their pie. notified the Mexican authorities will be the case oied was directly over the heads of our troops .-We cannot ascertain Col. May's loss, or whether he had any men killed or not.

upon, in reference to the constitutional trust shall die, no sale shall take place under Reader." It has or iginated in a strong pervirtuous House influence, and in a desire twelve months-will the amount of blood and to put into the hands of the various members of the family group, a description of instructive and elevating. The "Home country who think of onnexing Mexico to the MAGAZINE" will be issued monthly, commencing with January, 1847. The work the year a volume of 384 pages.

Each number will be embellished with this work, and a superb steel engraving will be given for a frontespiece to the vol-

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D. MEAD, 141 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

If the editor of the "Democrat" had consulted his Prophet, or even his neighbors. before he penned that chaste article about our Jefferson correspondent, he might have learned that the "ex-member of the Legislature," was at home, and not at the Supreme Court, when that article was written-as its date shows. "How this world is given to"-mistakes.

papers of December 5th were duly received here on the 6th inst-only two months

the 23d ult.

The Express says that the friend to whom it was addressed would not have taken the liberty of making it public, had not the recent manifestations of the malignity of the Administration towards Gen. T. demanded this step.

We have, adds the Express, more of this sort to communicate, and shall soon be able to show that, in his defence against his own personal enemies and selfish detractors, as well as against the armed enemies of his country, the old hero of the Rio Grande is ever "Rough and Ready." MONTERRY, Mexico, Nov. 9, 1846.

I do not believe the authorities at Washington remain unnoticed. I was in the office of Major are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to McRea to-day, when all the regiments handed in the terms of the capitulation entered into with their list of horses and mules, entitled to forage the Mexican commander, which you no doubt patch announcing the taking of Monterey; and from the Government, and the total summed up have seen, as they have been made public through have seen, as they have been made public through 3,528. To feed these, it will take near 900 the official organ, and copied into various other so that I have been, since May last, completely bushels of corn daily, and the little patches here. I have this moment received an crippled, and am still so for want of transports abouts will not hold out long at that rate.

Major Williams, of the Georgia Regiment, is acting Governor of the town, and affairs go on ding the same) from the Secretary of War, stamule and other means of transportation, I could ting that "it was regretted by the President that bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen day's quite smoothly.

General Taylor visited the Illinois volunteers it was not deemed advisable to insist on the resterday, and the way the boys crowded around terms I had proposed in my first communication him, threatened immediate suffocation. By way of salutation, I verily believe the Old General pulled at his hat five thousand times, and I was which dictated, no doubt justified the change." looking every minute to see him pull the front Although the terms of capitulation may be conpiece off. The General was mounted on a large sidered too liberal on our part by the President means, that had I not succeeded, I should no and gentle mule, whilst his orderly rode a splen, and his advisers, as well as by many others at a doubt have been severely reprimended, if noth did dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a distance, particularly by those who do not underclean and handsome uniform, whilst the General stand the position which we occupied, (otherwise tion. had on the same old black frock cost, and a big they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection. 1 see nothing to induce me to regret the course I

Government had proposed to his to settle the exsuch good will, that by the time the two regiments was the case, without knowing the result,) which finished squeezing it, there could have been little was then under consideration by the proper anthorfeeling left in it. As he rode off, there were ities, and which he (Gen. Ampudia) had no many who wondered whether that was the ani. doubt would result favorable, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only up. and position of the place, we could not comthough Persifer is now acting the Colonel. They pletely invest it; so that the greater portion of were all in town together yesterday, at the head their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could, any night, have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat-do what we could!

The proposition on the part of Gen. Ampudia.

Had we been put to the alternative of taking he place by storm, (which there is no doubt we portant place in northern Mexico, -or on the hould have succeeded in doing.) we should, in all probability have lost fifty or one hundred men only pass or road for carriages from this side, ben killed, besides the wounded-which I wished o avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children which must have been very great, had the storm ing process been resorted to. Besides, they have route, accomplishing a distance nearly 250 miles a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which, if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken with great sacrifice of life; and with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery, it would have required approaches.

That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skilful engineers-their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7,000 regular and 2,000 irregular troops, in addi tion to some thousand citizens capaple of, and no doubt actually bearing arms, and aiding in its defence-to an opposing force of half their num-

where he was enabled to dismount and return to been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces. the succor of the rear guard, but it was too late, all of whom have been concentrated at San one time, during the passage of the gorge, the possession of the former as soon as the cessation es with any accuracy; for the position they occu. on the 13th inst., by direction of the President or a larger part of them, (when under six hunof the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott) under the necessity of "conquering a peace," and that, by taking the capital of the We have received the first number country, we must go to Vera Cruz, take that of the "Home Magazine and fire side place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of the question. But, admitting that we conquer a sussion of the value of enlightened and peace by doing so-say, at the end of the next treasure which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not; especial. Orleans. ly if the country we subdue is to be given up; United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo-deeming it will contain 32 pages of original matter next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes and choice selections, making at the end of a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession, a once, of the line we would accept by a superior wood-cut, expressly prepared for extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next nonth, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation.) will give us on this side the Sierra All orders, letters and communications Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclovia, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe, and the Californias-and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country!"-throwing on her the res ponsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war-at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf.

A course of this kind, if persevered in for short time, would soon bring her to her -proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace-provi ded there is a Government in the country suffi ciently stable for us to treat with; which, I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States--say ten or fifteen thousand, volunteers from POLK-ing Speed .- The Reading (Pa.) (those previously sent out having been already

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter, addressed by its distinguished author to a friend in New York city, was published in the Express of

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico is three hundred miles—one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. 1 have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure suc cess if we move on to that place—a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides citizens. an army of 50,000, a force which, I apprehend will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired, by limitation, in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for strange to say, the first wagon that has reached me since the declaration of war, was on the 2d inst., the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgement of my des supply,) with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which all the corps had moved in such a way, and with such limited ing worse. I did so to sustain the Administra-

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respec tive States to join me, in June, the latter has jus reached Comargo; the former had not got to Mata moras at the latest dates from there. sure enough General, they inferred from his plain in the matter, was based on the ground that our that they wil be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to re fer him a hand to shake, and they went at it with isting difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew cruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficul ties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capitol of New Leon, is situated on the San Juan river, where it comes out of the mountains; the city, (which contains a population of about twelve thousand) being in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly enclosed yards and gardens, in high stone walls, all looped for musketry, make them each a fortress within itself. It is the most imeast side of the Sierra Madre, -commanding the tween it and the Gulf of Mexico, to the table of Mexico can be reached.

I remain, truly and sincerely, your friend.
Z. TAYLOR.

Newton, Whig, has been elected to Congress, from Arkansas, and on the 29th ult.,

Messrs. Benson & Green:-Regarding the Rail road mania, I think it not inappropriate, with a view of opening the case, to assure all those inclined to the belief, that a rail road from St. Joseph, or any other point upon the north side of the Missouri river, to Hannibal, or any other point upon the west side of the Mississippi river, above St. Louis, would be adapted to the speedy and unintegrupted transportation of goods, south and east, that they are utterly and unequivocally out of the channel.

During the months of September, October, November, December, January and February, all New Orleans and Ohio river boats, bound up, measurement) are compelled, either on account of low water or ice, to discharge their cargoes, dred tons) at the mouth of the Ohio, upon boats of smaller size and less draft, that they may (either flying light or with little freight) reach St. Louis. Occasionally, these boats need repair or re-fitting and in these cases, when the Ohio is low or ice bound, so that such boats cannot work up to Paducha or Smithland (to repair, re fit or dock, as the case may be) they

reading which shall at once be entertaing, and I imagine there are but few individuals in our destined for the upper Mississippi and Missouri This thing of personal beauty has been long ago delivered at the mouth of the Ohio.

For the Boon's Lick Times. DIARY OF A MEMBER OF THE MIS-SOURI LEGISLATURE.

Waked up early in the morning with a sore send ache, the consequence of drinking very had whiskey the previous night; got up shivering, no fire in the room, no wood to be had, raked the ashes with my fingers because there was neither shovel, tongs or poker; cursed the landlord, no boots to be had, groped about the table, greased my hands with the remnants of a soft tallow candle and then went back shivering to bed; waited till near breakfast time, the nigger prought in the wrong pair of boots, went off, and half an hour afterwards returned with mine At a late hour a servant put on wet, sobby

wood that appeared to have been soaked in water ever since the deluge, but which made neither heat nor light and nothing but smoke, which was well distributed over the room; hunted for a chair, could find none, had been taken into the dining room, such articles being scarce in the house; no water to wash with; dirty towels furnished. Went cold to breakfast, waited half an hour before a cup of coffee with skimmed milk for cream could be obtained; partook freely of clammy bread and rancid butter and ate a piece of the same identical fowl that crowed thrice to remind Peter of his faithlessness: came back to my room, found the logs still stewing, simmering and smoking in the fire place, but no heat, started to the State house to get warm, wrote a letter to my wife, shewed bad tobacco, listened to dull proceedings, returned to my room at twelve, found it as cold as ice, no fire, wood or water; newspapers missing, pens and ink stands carried off; paper, wafers and sand gone and books out of place; walked about the room and shivered with cold comfort till dinner. ate small parcels of unmentionable meats strong. ly tinctured with onions and butter of full age. two waiters to sixty boarders-gave time for the exercise of patience; after half an hour's delay had my place changed and was served with a piece of pie an inch and a quarter wide at the broad end-a healthy allowance for a wolf scalp member; shivered in my cold room, with no chair to sit on and then escaped to the Capitol to obtain comfortable quarters. In the evening, tired of prosy legislation and fraudulent politics, returned with wet feet to my room, found it cold and dreary; after much calling and bawling, obtained a fresh supply of wet sobby wood and smoke; waited an hour for a candle, received one made of hogs lard-three such candles would make total darkness; no snuffers furnished, cursed the nigger and he brought a broken pair; friends came in to see me and were requested to sit on beds and trunks and make themselves comfortable if they could, but they soon sloped. I went lands of the Sierra, by or through which the city to a grog shop, stood by the stove, took a drink of white face, paid four prices for very bad segars and determined to call and sleep with the Governor, but prudence prevented me; returned, over hill and hollow, through mud and water, to cold smoky lodgings; called for the nigger who arrived at Louisville on his way to Wash. cuts wood, makes fires, attends on the horses in the stable and on gentlemen at table, makes up beds, runs errands and does other chores about the house, but he declared that the other calls on his time were so numerous that he could not attend to me; took a little more whiskey and a quid of tobacco, found it too cold and comfortless to read or write, sauntered to other rooms and found things there in the same cheerless condition; visited another boarding house, played a game or two of Eucre to kill time, called at the Tiger's den, irritated the Tiger-but got conwares and merchandise, &c., to and from the siderably scratched; saw twenty seven legislators teazing the Tiger; forty-one playing Poker, most of them gloriously corned, and moralized for a moment on the small amount of wisdom it takes to govern the world, and the astonishing small materials out of which great men are made; hobbled to my own den, thanked God that I was still alive, and cold, solitary and alone, retired to bed. The wind whistled; evil dreams disturbed my repose, and just as I had gotten fairly asleep, was waked up by a muddy traveller coming into the same bed, who snored most scientifically till broad day-light, and thus banished sleep from my eye-lida. Jefferson City, Feb. 7th, 1847.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 9, 1847. Messrs. Benson & Green-The last number discharge all their cargoes and return to New of the "Times" contains an article on the subect of the personal beauty of some of the mem-Again, when these circumstances occur, freight, bers of the Lower House of the Legislature .rivers, must be twice re-shipped, thus greatly admitted to be a matter of taste-and different enhancing the expense of freight and insurance, persons have different views on the subject .-&c., setting aside the consideration of damage Solomon compared the eyes of his lady-love to (under 10 per cent) which may accrue to many the fish pools of Heshbon, her nose to the tower kinds of produce and merchandise so transported, of Babel which looketh towards Damascus, and Another consideration, and none the less im- her hair to a flock of goats on Mount Gilead. portant, is the fact, (which every river man We admire Solomon's taste so far as the towering knows) that, during a large portion of the past nose is concerned, but respectfully differ with twenty five winters, the river above St. Louis, him, however, in his notions about eyes. As to and between that city and the mouth of the the hair, the taste of modern times approves of Missouri, has been so completely blocked that the manner of wearing it which makes the indinothing, in the shape of a boat, could shove off vidual appear as much like a goat as possible. from St. Louis or Hannibal, with any reasonable The idea is no doubt derived from Solomon's expectation of reaching either port, from the songs. Amongst the members of the present other. And it is equally as well known to all Legislature it has been frequently remarked that such men (used to the river, either boatmen or the Senator frem Boone is more distinguished in often-travellers) that the Mississippi is always this respect than any one about the Capitol. Du. open to the mouth of the Ohio, and that the price ring the contests which have taken place in the of freight engaged to be delivered at St. Louis Senate on the subject of personal beauty, the or Hannibal, during the months first named, has claims of the Senators from Madison, Macon always been nearly double that on freight to be and Boone, have been frequently canvassed. The Bull of Bashan claiming the palm on ac-In view then of these considerations, it cer- count of his rotundity of person-the Senator tainly must be manifest, to every reflecting man- from Macon on account of his delicate person, who is aware of these facts-that the only line and the majestic curl of his lip-while the Senof rail road proper to be taken into consideration ator from Boone, relying confidently upon his by the proposed meeting, "on the first Monday goates-without ever presenting the claims of his in April next," must extend, on the south side towering nose—has borne off the victory, and the United States—say ten or having been already (those previously sent out baving been already greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties,) of the Missouri river, from St. Joseph, or some retired from the lists, the admitted conqueror—I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than two hundred beyond Saltillo, which is more than two hundred of the Ohio river, on the west bank of the Missouri river.

DART.

Macon.

A ROLLINS NAN.